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ADVERTISING RATES.

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THURSDAY .... NOVEMBER 12, 1885.

The Appropriations Committee. According to a telegram in yesterday's paper, a majority of the mem-bers of the national House of Representatives are in favor of doing away with the Committee on Appropriations and of allowing the several committees on the army, the navy, &c., &c., to prepare and report their own appropriation bills. The fact that each committee desires to have control of an appropriation bill is the real reason why so many members of the House of Representatives seem to be in favor of the radical change proposed. But Mr. WATTERSON seeks to make it appear

that hostility to Mr. RANDALL is the

moving cause. Mr. RANDALL is not likely to be a cypher in the House of Representatives whatever changes may be imade in the committees or their duties and powers. He is able to stand upon his own merits. Certainly no true southron can ever forget how for years he bearded the Republican lions in their den, and spoke, and voted, and worked day and night, for justice to the South. He played in the House of Representatives the same part that the noble THURMAN played in the Senate. Both were to the southern people friends indeed, because they stood by us when we were in need of friends.

What will follow if the Appropriations Committee be abolished? We answer that the Secretary of the Navy will control the appropriations for his department; the Secretary of War, the appropriations for the army; the Secretary of the Interior, the appropriations for the Indians ; the Secretary of State, the appropriations for the diplomatic service; the Attorney-General, the appropriations for the Department of Justice. Extravagance will run riot in Washington, and the treasury will the same committee ought not first to decide that a certain department needs such and such things, and, secondly, To the Editor of the Dispatch : control the appropriation bill in which the purchase of those things is provided for.

The Hamilton County Case.

new shape; and the Democrats are working so earnestly for the seating of the four Democratic senators that we begin to trust there may be something in the claim that the Democratic elec-

tion officers perpetrated no frauds. The case is still pending in the Circuit Court of Cincinnati-a bench composed, we think, mostly of Republican judges. But a new case has been brought in the Supreme Court of Ohio, at Columbus, and may be so decided as to forestall any decision, or proceedings under a decision, in the Circuit Court aforesaid. On Tuesday a peti-tion was presented to the Supreme Court on the relation of JOHN S. BRASHEARS, of Cincinnati, asking for a peremptory writ of mandamus to other Democratic candidates for senator

The case had been so well prepared that the waiver of service and answer of the clerk were presented at the same time, the clerk admitting the allegations in the petition, saying that he has been ready to issue the certificates since the canvass of the vote was completed, but that he has been prevented from doing so by the court proceedings at Cincin-

Some nice law points are here in-volved. The Supreme Court has origi-

which would hardly have assumed jurisdiction under the circumstances if Virginia in rejoicing over the result.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, in an article on the Virginia elections,

"But the spirit of Danville was not dead. Its sleep was but well feigned. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette proves conclusively that many thousands of negro votes were misdirected for Democratic benefit and by old imperial methods."

In this are of "mush" "snaps."

should we try to upset the Bulletin's belief in fairy tales, that it should put faith in the existence of Democratic onsters and giants, and dream of the day when Republican princes will come South and slay them, is only an evidence that the pracand iconoclastic have not absolute sway. To attempt to convince the Bulletin that the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette correspondent is not a paragon of veracity would be as cruel as an effort to prove to it that the moon is not made of green cheese; that the story of Beauty and the Beast is fiction; or that the sevenlesgued boots were not the hand-sewed product of a Philadelphia cobbler.

What is a Majority Vote? The Virginia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, now in session in Petersburg, will soon elect delegates to the General Conference of next year. Four years ago, we thought we had enlisted Dr. LAFFERTY on our side, and that he would persuade the

minority to elect. We leave it to others to advocate the change we propose in the manner of voting for delegates. We give only the moral training necessary to the wise unanswerable figures.

Let us suppose that there are only two delegates to be chosen. Then each and improve the educational means pro member of the Conference is allowed to | vided for the negroes, and to welco write two names upon his ballot. Let the help from the North which at first us suppose that there are three candidates, and that there are 90 members voting. Suppose the first 30 vote for JONES and JACKSON, and the third 30 for BROWN and JACKSON. The result will be 60 votes for each of the three candidates, and of course it follows that it is clear that all three received a majority of 90 votes.

The real number of votes cast is 180. three 60's together, and a real majority over all others ought to consist, one would think, of some figure which it is not possible for all of the candidates to reach.

The larger the number of names each member of the Conference is allowed to write upon his ballot, the greater will be the injustice of the rule-that is, if there can be any injustice in a rule by which all of the candidates agree beforehand to be governed. If there were fifteen candidates and each member cast 10 votes, the whole number of votes cast would be 900, and yet 46 would elect.

The Negroes are Free! Our readers well recollect that ZECH-ARIAH HUNT some time ago came out boldly for LEE, and through the press advised the voters of his race to follow his lead. We published from him during the campaign a letter which was electoral votes of a certain number of reproduced in a number of papers. We state these facts to let the reader know soon need replenishing. In a word, that HUNT is not a post-election convert :

ROANOKE, VA., Nov. 8, 1885.

intelligent portion of my race in this Commonwealth when I say glory to God in the highest for the grand victory achieved in this State Tuesday This now famous case has taken on a last. Since the election of President Cleveland and the instalment of a Democratic Administration one of the most potent arguments used by demagogues designing schemes of carpet-baggers and renegades-to wit, that a Democratic President meanthuman slavery— was no longer having any effect upon the masses, and the negro was beginning to see for himself that his rights were just as safe under Cleveland as under Grant, and that the national Democratic party was a party of the people, by the people, and for all the people. Our eyes were being turned to D. H. HILL, of North Carolina, Before the same White House as the Mecca of the Virginia Division of the Associaour rights, with an unshaken confidence that the immortal words uttered by President Cleveland in his inaugural address touching our citizenship and rights as American freemen would not compel Clerk DALTON, of Hamilton return void, when lo! a wail was Response of the Hon. D. B. Lucas, of county, to issue to himself and three sent up all over this land that the Democrats were responsible for all the hard times, droughts, short crops in short, every accident or mis-fortune that humanity was heir to was charged upon this party. All sensi-ble men know better, but, unfortu-nately, the mass of our people are igno-rant, and firmly believed that the elec-

tion of John S. Wise would bring about the millennium. Again, white men of Angle Saxon blood had met in convention in the city of Richmond and arraigned the white people of this State as murderers and assassins, and charged them with having gained power in this State by murdering our people. This was done to arouse the animal passion but this proceeding appears to be an attempt to take an appeal before the case is decided in the court below.

shed and a war of races. Again, it was done to inflame the sec-tional feeling of the North, bring Yesterday was set for the hearing of about a bloody-shirt campaign, and the argument in the Supreme Court, which is a Democratic tribunal, and Worth upon their side of the contest. Thus one of the bitterest and most dangerous contests ever waged in this jurisdiction under the circumstances if it had not intended to decide the case, convention was held by the most in-It is a pretty contest as it stands. If it shall end in honorably and fairly defeating John Sherman of reelection to the United States Senate, half the people of Ohio will join with those of the people of Ohio will join with those of the country, and Senator Sherman, John A. Logan, and other leading northern Republicans were imported to the country of the country here to teach our people to stay in Egypt and be content with eating the garlies and onions of the Republican party. But right has prevailed, truth has triumphed. We are no longer Ma-hone's slaves—no more will our ballots be inspected before we are allowed to cast them. Thank God we are free.

Mahopeism is dead ; died of an "Sound the loud timbrel over

Beypt's dark sea,

Jehovah has triumphed;

His people are free!"

Very respectfully,

ZECHARIAH HUNT.

mment on Mr. Conway's Letter. The New York Commercial Advertiser is a stalwart Republican paper, we believe. It has vied with BLAINE in waving the bloody shirt. Not Mr. CONWAY's letter, but the results of the Virginia and New York elections have opened its eyes, and now it talks as Mr. Conway gave the key to a fact

which had been observed with some surprise in the North, and with the key in possession it is worth the while of northern statesmen and public ats to consider the new southern situation with a view to future political action. The signs have been many of late of a great change in the relations of southern white men and negroes. It is apparent that race antagonisms have been weakened on both sides; that the two races are more friendly than they have been since the war; that they understand each other better, and concern Conference that to vote for three or themselves in a more friendly way with four men at once when only two dele- each other's interests. The whites no gates were to be elected, and make election depend upon an apparent maclearly what at first they could not see at all—namely, that the citizenjority of votes, was in fact to allow a ship of the negro will cease to be dangerous to the public weal only when the negro has the intellectual and

they angrily rejected. So, too, as was shown at the recent negro State Fair in Mississippi, the voting. Suppose the first 30 vote for whites are encouraging industrial improvement on the part of the negroes. and stimulating in them the instincts of thrift and industry for the upbuilding

use of citizenship, and the most en-

lightened southern men have recently

shown a very marked desire to increase

of their own small fortunes. On the other hand, the blacksas was very strong y set forth in the under the rule of voting adopted by the resolutions of the late negro convention at Lynchburg, Virginia—have met all advances quite half way, and are strongly disposed to place confidence in their white neighbors, and to culti vate friendly relations with them. In as the reader will see by adding the brief, while race distinctions have not obliterated, and can never be where the evidence of race is carried upon the face, the color line, as a line of antagonism, is manifestly broken, and once broken it is not likely again to be established. There appears to be no doubt that in the recent Virginia election many negroes voted with the Democrats, without incurring the con-demnation of their fellow-negroes for treason to the race. Now, putting aside all party ques-

tions, these changes are of happy augury. Race politics in any quarter of the country can tend only to evil. The color line has always been a source of danger to free institutions. Its existence made something like war of politics, and prompted men to forget the sacredness of the ballot and of personal rights. The political crimes committed at the South since the war have had their impulse not in political ambitions or rivalries of any ordinary kind, but in race hatred and race fear. The existence of a solid South has been and is an evil, not because it has secured the States to the candidates of a single party-for there is a certain number of States equally secure in their allegiance to the other party-but because the solidity was unnatural and founded upon something other than agreement opinion concerning political ques-I express the sentiments of the most line in the South, and the elimination of race antagonism from politics there, would in effect destroy the solidity which is hurtful and dangerous, even if the South should continue to give its support to the candidates of a single party. For in that case the electoral vote of the South would really represent the view of the majority there on questions of State, while hitherto it has only represented the determina-tion of the southern whites to rule at

GENERAL D. H. HILL'S ADDRESS. We have received from CARLTON Mc-CARTHY, Esq., secretary, a copy of a pamphlet just published by him entitled "The Confederate Soldier in the tion of the Army of Northern Virginia, at Richmond, Va., on Thursday evening, October 22, 1885; also, Some Account of the Banquet, Including the West Virginia, to the Toast, 'Our Dead.' Published by order of the Association. Richmond: WILLIAM EL-LIS JONES. 1885."

We reproduce this morning a very interesting letter from that distinguished but rather erratic Virginian, Mon-CURE D. CONWAY. Our readers will be interested in what he says, though they will not like all of his phrases.

BRIEF COMMENT. The Buffalo Express (Republican) says: "HILL and JONES need not worry." It would appear that there is no necessity for worrying.

"Something seems to have dropped on Brother FORAKER since he made those Virginia speeches." Probably his Virginia ancestor with a club.

"Baron TENNYSON will persist in trying to write poetry. It is very much like trying to pump water out of a dry well." That's because he is a barren poet. Mr. TENNYSON used to write

"Wonder if Mrs. HAYES's husband is abreast of Ohio opinion on the great question of the bloody shirt?" Mrs. then!" Panic past, loyalty resumes its sway. The Chief Magistrate at is abreast of Ohio opinion on the great like to have the crimson garment to

"A tramp census found in the pocket of a deceased vagrant near Ply-

VIRGINIA'S RESURRECTION.

THE RECENT GREAT CONTEST. The Present Situation-Moncure D. Conway

on the Relations of White and Black Virgintons. Moncure D. Conway writes as fol-

lows to the New York Commercial-Now that the battle of parties is over, and the partisan explanations defeat or victory are in, perhaps a Vir-ginian of the old anti-slavery school may submit his views on the recent

contest and present situation in Virginia. My own opposition to slavery dates from 1851, and caused alienation from southern friends who had adopted a theological or Carlylese theory of the eternal rectitude of slavery, unknown to their fathers. I had shared their notions and knew well that they were never those of the elder and wiser around us. "Whatever young hotheads may say, slavery is a doomed institution," said a venerable man and large slaveholder in those days, reproving my novel doctrine. Ten years ago, on returning to Virginia, I was received with open arms by my old companions, from whom my abolitionism had parted me; but although seeming somewhat like the returning prodigal, I knew it was not I y who had strayed from the paternal door and wasted their substance. The old Virginian was an anti-slavery man. John Randolph of Roanoke left two wills-the first liberating and providing for his slaves, de their right to freedom equal to his own; the second bequeathing them along with his other property. His chief legatee under the last will, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, legally renounced all benefit in order that he might testify in the case. He testified that Randolph was not of sound mind when the last will was written. By that testimony he deprived himself of \$150,000 and set free 500 negroes. Those men represented the Virginia of sound mind. When the rebellion began the old State lost its head. But still Virginia was drawn into that movement by love of slavery. Despite that eclipse of its old faith, passionate love of liberty was in the heart of the State, and so remains to this day. Mr. Sanborn, in his careful life of John Brown, says: " A year before General Lee's death he said to John Leyburn, at Baltimore, that he had never been an advocate of slavery, had emancipated most of his slaves before the war, and rejoiced that slavery was abolished"; adding, "I would cheerfully have lost all I have lost by the war, and have suffered all I have suffered, to have this object attained." The recovery of Virginia is fairly symbolized in the election of the relative and comrade of the general who so spake to be her Governor. That is why an old Abolitionist like myself finds himself in harmony with those who triumphed in the late election. Having repeatedly visited the State, and recently been there, being in conand recential relations with "Bourbons" and negroes, I feel impelled to call attention to certain features of the late

and the present situations.

The war hymn sang of John Brown's soul marching on. The poor negroes were persuaded for a time that the old captain's soul was marching with Maone. Really, Mahone was more like Brown's Nemesis; his rule was a raid giving him the reputation of a dead-to enslave the white Virginians by aid shot. It is believed that he has of negroes. His temporary success in degrading the State, ruining its credit, humiliating its intelligence by means of negro ignorance and fear, fostered by its own former injustice, was one of time's revenges. Slavery, depriving its victims of worldly hope, intensified their other-worldliness; the negroes have long lived their most real life in their churches, and it was these that Ma- to the other side, or the Virginia side, holds. Until recently a negro could not vote with the Democratic party without being "boycotted" by his Methodist or Baptist brethren; the in Virginia were also deceived, and care | gerous man. was taken to put the best perverts in office. But the negro held the balance of power. Thus it came that just twentysix years after that handwriting at Harper's Ferry flamed on the Walls of slavery the nephew of Brown's captor and son of his executioner must plead with negro voters for the gubernatorial

The commanding fact now is that the cal slavery by their former slaves. The rejected stone is now head of the corner on which real southern freedom must be built. The southern people acknow-ledge a debt of gratitude to the negroes, because, when they were fighting in the field and their families were at the mercy of their slaves, these remained faithful and patiently shared the bur-dens of their households. To that debt the Virginians now have to add another: they were at the mercy of the negro voters and by them have been rescued. Mahone's "solid Africa" has broken up; the negro joins hands with his equally-emancipated master.

The determining cause of this result is, as I believe, largely subjective. The negro is in the mental and moral phase where personal loyalty is a supreme force. Where his suffrage is concerned he instinctively turns to the national chieftain. President Cleveland is in the seat of "Massa Linkum"—in the chair from which came the edict of emancipation. He has sat there long enough to expose the deceptions practiced upon our humble negro countrymen. The elec-tion of a Democratic President has brought them none of the predicted catastrophes. The President's elemency to Republican officers may have injured him with New York, but it has had a reverse effect in Virginia. Many a Republican partisan in Virginia has remained in office, with coals of fire visi-ble on his head, through the President's moderation. "Massa Cleveland is not Washington is a good master with his black as he is a great father with his red subjects. If the President's course is just to the end, and if that of Fitzhugh Lee is just, the Democratic party throughout the South will realize the

"But the spirit of Danville was not dead. Its sleep was but well feigned. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette proves conclusively that many thousands of negro votes were misdirected for Democratic benefits and by old imperial methods."
In this age of "push," "snaps," and smartness, such premature innocence and crudolity as the Bulletin displays is most refreshing. "The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gommercial-Gazette proves conclusively"! What child-like simplicity. We could, we think, prove that if the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gommercial-Gazette proves conclusively"! What child-like simplicity. We could, we think, prove that if the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gommercial-Gazette proves conclusively"! What child-like simplicity. We could, we think, prove that if the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gommercial-Gazette proves conclusively"! What child-like simplicity. We could, we think, prove that if the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gommercial-Gazette proves conclusively"! What child-like simplicity. We could, we think, prove that if the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gommercial-Gazette proves conclusively"! What child-like simplicity. We could, we think, prove that if the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gommercial-Gazette proves conclusively"! What child-like simplicity. We could, we think, prove that if the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gommercial-Gazette proves conclusively"! What child-like simplicity. We could, we think, prove that if the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gommercial-Gazette proves conclusively "! What child-like simplicity we conclusively "! What child have been an an addition of the concinnati Gommercial-Gazette proves conclusively "! What child-like simplicity we conclusively "! What child-like simplicity we conclusively "! What child-like simplicity we conclusively "! What child a conclusively with the glad tidings the m

the political cooperation of negroes with their employers will certainly prove a potent and beneficent factor. The waving of the "bloody shirt" should henceforth be regarded as a guilty recurrence to disunion—akin to the old "fire-eating" secessionism. We have seen Grant followed to his grave by mourners from the North and South; let us now see Mahore politically let us now see Mahone politically buried by cheerful Democrats and Re-publicans, with the bloody shirt for his shroud.

MOONSHINERS.

Whit Day and His Licutemant, Josiah Litly - Day's Dash for Liberty. A Charleston (W. Va.) telegram says The Federal Court is in session at this place, Judge Jackson presiding. An unusual number of moonshiners have been arrested and brought before it. The mountains dividing Virginia from West Virginia have concealed in their almost interminable fastnesses som: of the most daring law-breakers in the Union, and from reliable parties present at the court, and from evidence brought out upon the trial of J. W. Holbrook and others, alleged moonshiners, re-cently captured and brought before the court after six years of futile effort. your correspondent has gathered the history of one of the most daring and successful moonshiners in the country. WHIT DAY.

Whit Day, an ex-Confederate soldie and now outlaw, has for years made his home in the interminable fastnesses of McDowell county, W. Va., and Tazewell and Buchanan counties, Va. In these dark, wooded glens, rocky declivities, and caves, Day has successfully eluded pursuit. His stills have in a few instances been captured and destroyed, and his lieutenants and inferiors taken by the strong arm of the law, but in every instance has Day escaped. It is told of him that when a soldier, in 1863, he was once captured by a company of men, but that during the night succeeding his capture he escaped after killing three men in a dash for liberty. Not satisfied with this, Day, after getting fairly out of reach of the enemy, waited until the camp had quieted down and then went back and stole the captain's horse, mounted him, and, in a spirit of bravado, rode through the camp on a rush. whooping like seven devils, and frightening the men so badly that they took to the woods, leaving the entire camp in his possession. After the war he went to Tennessee, where he carried on illicit distilling

until 1878, when a raid by United States marshals broke up his stills and came near making it all day with him. In this raid an officer disappeared. Finally it became so hot that Day returned to Virginia, and on the line of West Virginia in different localities, started a number of stills. He wa almost always guarded by noigh-boring farmers, who considerel it a patriotic duty to defraud the Government, and who, on the approach of suspicious persons, gave an alarm, giving Day and his gang time to escape, and often time in which to con ceal all evidence of their crime. His gang in West Virginia has been broken up and captured several times, but the leader always succeeds in making his escape. At one time it was rumored that Day was no other than Bill Anderson, of Missouri notoriety, his remarkable precision with rifle and pistol put out of the way no less than five officers, two of them in Kentucky during a raid by United States officers when Day was on a visit to friends of a kind in that region. One great thing in his favor, often leading to his escape, is that he never gets very far away from the State line, and when pursued by a gang on this side he makes his escape and vice versa. Whether he is Ander son or not may never be known; but that this now famous moonshiner has a former history of interest and excite-

ment there can be no doubt. sisters, too, would have nothing to do with him. These victims of the sequelæ of slavery were made political masters of Virginia, not knowing that they were themselves reenslaved by their "boss." Their political driver sold them at auction to a Republican Administration, and with the proceeds Holbrook succeeded in eluding the ofbought official position for himself and ficers until a few days since, when he his friends. Some honest white men was captured. He is considered a dauwas captured. He is considered a dan-

JOSIAH LILLY.

Josiah Lilly, the Tiger Lilly of the mountains, is another moonshiner who is badly wanted. He is suspected to have been the moonshiner who shot Officer Doolittle in 1881, while on a raid after him and his partners. The still was captured and destroyed, but Lilly made his escape to the mountains, and, although closely hunted ever since, has never been taken.

There are many other moonshiners of notoriety in West Virginia, but Day and Lilly are considered the most dar-

ing and dangerous.

Their mode of life has made them outlaws, and as they know, if caught, their tenure of liberty, at least, will be short, they will never be caught unless betrayed by some of their acquaint-

BEAT HIS PRETTY WIFE.

A Prosperous Young Jeweller Sent to Prison in Default of Bail.

Thomas F. Campbell is a prosperous young jeweller at 44 north Fifth street. Two years ago he married the daughter of Mr. Forrestal, of Forrestal & Mills, paper-manufacturers, and until a short time ago there was nothing to mar their happiness. Then he took to drink-ing, stayed out for several nightat a time, and finally deserted his young wife and his two chil-dren. Yesterday he was the defendant in Magistrate List's court, charge! with assault and battery and intent to kill. His wife is a pretty young wo-man. She was dressed in deep mourn-ing and wore diamonds. Her eyes were encircled by black bruises, the evidences of her husband's brutality. Her aged father stood by her as she told Magistrate List that on Saturday night her husband entered her home, at 507 Pine street, and, after beating her, drove her from the house at the point of a pistol.

On Sunday he came back, and pressing the muzzle of the pistol to her orehead told her if she didn't leave the house forever he would kill her. Then she fled, with her babies. "Oh, I have nothing to say," replied

young Campbell to the magistrate's in-

quiry. "I'll hold you in \$1,200 bail for court," said Magistrate List. Two friends, who were with Campbell, told him they would enter bail if he would promise to do better, but he leered at them with his dissipated eyes and told them to let him alone. As he was leaving the prison one of his little children called after him, but he never

pan, is visiting this country,

What's the use sitting all day in the house with a bad cold or hacking cough when Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure

WILLIAM SHARON. The Wenithy Californian, Ex-Senator of the

William Sharon, one of the celebrated California millionaires, now lies in a dying condition at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco. He has placed a deed on record disposing of his property, which amounts, it is said, to \$30,000,-000. He will go out of the world in all probability before the final settle-



ment of the Hill litigation. Regarding this, which has given his name an unsavory prominence of late, he has carnestly declared in the presence of witnesses convened to hear his dying declaration that he was the victim of a conspiracy, and that the marriage contract between him and her, produced by Sarah Althea Hill in court, was a forgery. Mr. Sharon enjoins strenuous resistance to Sarah Althea's demands to be regarded as his wife. As the result of the first trial the judge declared that this woman had been legally married to Mr. Sharon by a contract which had been signed by both five years before. He granted her a divorce and a division of the Senator's property. Litigation in the case is being contin-ued, and it is, of course, possible that Sharon's account of his relations with the woman who claims to have been his wife will be supported by the final decision of the law. William Sharon was born at Smith-

field, Ohio, January 9, 1821. His father was a farmer. In 1842 he entered Athens College, where he was a diligent student. Three years after he was admitted to the bar in the city of St. Louis. His health being bad, he was soon compelled to abandon the practice of his profession, and he opened a store at Carrollton, Ill. In 1849 he sold out and made his way to California. Reaching Sacramento he opened a store, the profits of which not proving satisfactory, he removed to San Francisco, where he con-ducted a real estate office for fourteen years. Then William C. Ralston, who was at the time manager of the Bank of San Francisco, and making money rapidly by advancing cash on loans on mining stocks, engaged him as his representative at the mines. An opportunity soon came for Sharon to speculate. Having control of a large sum of money belonging to the Bank of San Francisco, he invested it in the Crown Point and Belcher mines, and during the first half of 1872 cleared \$15,000,000 in hard cash. In 1875 he built the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, one of the finest places of entertainment in the world, which he has himself managed during the past seven or eight years. Mr. Sharon was elected to the United States Senate from the State of Nevada in 1875. He served one full term of six years as a Republican. Belmont, Mr. Sharon's elegant counry-seat was bought by him in 1877 In October, 1879, he entertained Gene ral Grant at this beautiful spot in a style surpassing in its magnificence any-

thing before seen in this country.

The lady who was unquestionably Mr. Sharon's wife died several years ago, leaving one son and one daughter. As the wife of Sir Thomas Hesketh, the latter is well known in English "society." Frederick Sharon, the son, married a daughter of Lloyd Tevis, one of the pioneers in the express business

HOBBLED AND MARRIED.

ling Bride.

North of this point 150 miles, writes a Landes correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, lies the cattle country of the Big-Horn basin. On Ow! creek a few settlers have gathered in and formed the nucleus of what in the next few years will be a large and prosperous farm-ing community; but as yet it is only the nucleus, and the sway of the cowboy is regnant. Intelligence has just reached here of the first wedding of the section. "Big Char-ley" has wedded "Meetutse Nance," a native sage-brush belle. The bride a native sage-brush belle. The bride and groom came seventy-five miles on horseback to the 'Squire's, the former sitting her broncho as firmly and squarely as "Big Charley," and in exactly the same fashion. When within a few miles of the 'Squire's they met that functionary, surrounded by some half a dozen cowboys, and now the fair

der, but the days of her freedom were about over. She was quickly run down, and, amid a volley of feminine down, and, amid a volley of feminine sage-brush eloquence, the delighted boys started her on the lope for the corral. Reaching there, Nance jumped from her "bronk" and tried to gain some adjacent brush, but it was no go. However, she fought vigorously, and his Honor ordered, "Hobble her, boys." The boys were in ectasies. A pair of rawhide hobbles were stripped from a "cayuse's" bles were stripped from a "cayuse's ' neck and their twist adjusted about the sturdy ankles of the struggling bride. She was conveyed into the corral, and his Honor, mounting the fence, bade the groom take his place at her side and take her hand. This done, his Honor assumed the look of dignified importance called for by the occasion, and said:

"Big Charley' and 'Meetutse
Nance,' you came into this corral single. I now pronounce you a couple.

Big Charley, unhobble your wife."
But this "Big Charley" found it difficult to do, and it was not until one of the cowboys had gently cast his lariat over the new-made wife that the husband was able to turn the lady loose. Then the justice called his boys together, and saying, "Come en, boys," led them away. One of the boys looked back, and the happy cou-ple were busy unpacking their camping outfit, and the honey moon had evidently

MARRIAGES. HARTMAN-YERBY.-Ma 10th instant, at the residence of the oride's parents, Miss MARY ARNETTE YEARY, Of Richmond, to Mr. WILLIAM HART-MAN, of Chariottesville, Va.

BEALE.—Died, on the 10th instant, at her home, in Gordonsville, Va., Mrs. Cl.&MENTINA. wife of Dr. C. W. Beale, in the sixty-first year of her age,

She died, as she had lived, a consistent member of the Christian Church. BLACKBURN—Died, at 12 o'clock Wednesday, November 11, 1885, at his residence, No, 2511 0 street, LUTHER BUNYAN, eldest son of P. H. and B. A. Blackburn; aged nineteen years, one month and seven days.

seven days.

Heaven retaineth now our treasure;
Earth the lonely casket keeps,
And the sunbeams love to linger
Where our darling sleeps.

The funeral will take place THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON at 2 octook from Leighteret Haptist church, Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

HELM.—Died, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, 103 east Main street, at 1:15 P. M., on yesterday (Wednesday), November 11, 1885, after a lingering illness, Miss SALLY PAGE HELM; aged sixty-one years.

Combining remarkable intellect with rare culture, she was one of the most accomplished women we ever knew. But her moral and Christian character shoue far more brightly than even her intellectual powers, and she was, in all that goes to make up that character, one of the noblest specimens of the true Christian woman with whom we ever came in contact. From the day when as a bright and beautiful girl of nineteen, on the death of her mother, she resigned cheerfully the pleasures of society to become the teacher, guide—mother—of her younger sisters, up to the hour of her death, she constantly denied herself for the good of others. From the hour she gave her heart to Christian devoted her life to His service she was an humble, consecrated, working Christian.

She bore her sufferings with Christian for-HELM.-Died, at the residence of her bro

she was an humble, consecrated, working Christian.

She bore her sufferings with Christian forittude, left the clearest evidence of her acceptance with Christ and her submission to
God's will and while saying with deep humility that she was only "a sinner saved by
grace," was enabled to say with ecstatic
triumph just before her death, "I know in
whem I have believed, and am persuaded
that He is able to keep that which I have
committed to Him against that day."

She made a special request that there
should be no dowers on her coffin; but the
flowers of her stainless character and noble
life ever biossomed on her pathway, and
have left their sweet fragrance in a desolated hone and in the wide circle of those in we left their sweet fragrance in a desora-ted hone and in the wide circle of those who knew and loved her, and she is now basking in brighter smilght than earth ever knew, and enjoying the fragrance of sweeter thowers than ever bloomed in earthly bowers.

Her funeral will take place THIS (Thurs-day) AFTERNOON at 3:30 o clock from the First Eaptist church, and friends of the family are invited to attend.

Amily are lavited to attend,
PHELAN.—Died. at his residence corner
of Thirty-second and N streets, in this city,
in the fiftieth year of his age, JOHN PHELAN, a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland.
His funeral will take place from St. Patrick's church at 9 o'clock A. M. on FRIDAY the 13th instant. Friends of the famfly are respectfully invited to attend.
Baltimore and Brooklyn papers please
copy.

Funeral Notice The funeral of the late THOMAS N. PACE. will take place from Park-Place Methodist Episcopal church TO-DAY at 12 o clock M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Lines in Memory of the Late Mrs. H

W. Perry.
Lov'd friend, farewell! long will reme Your generous friendship, purest charity; The children's trust, their widow'd hou you blest, othing the wayward and the worn to

rest. Cheerful 'midst great requirements help-ing all. With willing heart and hands for Duty's call. Your pen also with ready tact and skill. Would belp less gifted ones with right good Will; Each generous act performed so charming-

you the recipient seemed, the donors see, off you stepped in to cheer our lonely har Leaving a tragrance as of sweetest flower Oh! at my "welcome home" next spring time bright. I'll miss one voice would hall me with de-light. But while we mourn the hope to us is

The one now lost on earth we'll find i Heaven. S. M.

M ASONIC NOTICE. - THE A ASOMIC NOTICE.—

stated communication of MEFROPOLITAN LODGE, No. 11, A. F.
and A. Masons, will be held at St. Albans
latt. This Thurnday EVENING. Novemer 12th, at 7 o'clock. Master Masons in er 12th, at 7 o'clock. Master Masons in ood standing are invited to attend. By order of the W. M. no 12-11 S. B. JACOBS, Secretary.

I O. O. F.—THE MEM—

BERS of AURORA LODGE.

No. 116, I. O. O. F. will attend
a stated meeting in Ellett's Hall, corner

Fitth and Marshall streets on THIS (Thursday) EVENING. November 12, 1885, at 73,

o clock. Important amendment to the bylaws. The members of the joint Construction of the fitth and the construction of the fitting that the construction of the fitth and the construction of the fitting that the construction of the fitting that the construction of the fitting that the construction of the constructio

hace. By order of the Noble Grand, no 12-1t\* R. S. DENNY, Secretary. A NNUAL MEETING.—The annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond. Fredericksburg and Fotomac and Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Connection Company will be held at the office of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company in the city of Richmend, on WEDNESDAY, November 25, 1885, at 12 o'clock M. J. B. WINSTON, no 11

A NNUAL MEETING.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLD-ERS OF THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKS-BURG AND PUTOMAC RAILBOAD COM-PANY will be held at the office of the com-pany, in Richmond, on WEDNESDAY, November 18, 1885, at 12 o'clock M. no 4 J. B. WINSTON, Secretary.

A NNUAL MEETING.—The annual per 18, 1885, at 11 o'clock A. M. J. B. WINSTON.

ASSESSMENTS. RICHMOND MOZART ASSOCIA-

The regular weekly soirce will take place at Sanger Hall THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 8:30 o'clock. Admission only by membership- or invitation-earls, which must be presented at the door. Members can obtain invitation-cards on application to C. L. SIEGEL, 421 Broad street; C. F. JOUSSON, 918 Main street, or RAMOS & MOSES, 914 Main street.

RICHMOND THEATRE.

TWENTY-SECOND SEASON
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
NOVEMER ISTHAND 14TH,
Grand Souvenir Makinee Saturday,
The charming soubsette,
"The Little Electric Battery," nail a dozen cowboys, and now the fair bride turned restive and declared that she did not propose to marry "any man on earth." But the boys were equal to the occasion, and so was the justice and the groom. At a short distance stood an empty corral.

"Take her over to the corral, boys, and put her in," said his Honor.

"Meetutse Nance" made a wild break for the hills as she heard the order, but the days of her freedom were about a year.

"The charming soubtette, "The Little Electric Battery," LITTLE LIZZIE EVANS, and a Powerful Dramatic Company in the following repertoire: FRIDAY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE, the picturesque comedy FOGGS B FERKY, LIZZIE EVANS, in her celebrated impersonation of "Chip" in her Ferry-Girl, SATURDAY NIGHT, the new and picturesque comedy-frama FLO-active and put her in," said his Honor.

"Meetutse Nance" made a wild break for the hills as she heard the order, but the days of her freedom were about a year.

TWENTY-SECOND SEASON.

ONE NIGHT ONLY. THURSDAY EVENING, BARLOW, WILSON & RANKIN'S MAMMOTH MINSTRELS, the only legitimate minstrels travelling

This famous company has been strength ened and augmented, and stands to-day the representative company of America. Prices as usual. Telephone 467. no 10-3t\*

THE POLITE ART OF DANCING.—Madam L. LOUIS has opened her classes at Monticello Hall for
reception of pupils TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFFERNOONS at
3% o'clock. New College Lancers just out.
Finin waltress taught in five lessons. The german and fifty fancy dances will be introduced. Children taken four years old.
For particulars call at the Academy or address through post-office 100% east Marshal
street or 807 east Broad street.

HUMOROUS LECTURE BY JUDGE FARRAR-Subjects. "LiGHTS AND SHADOWS; OR, THE STORY OF ALIFE," and "MISS BIRLLES WEDDING-DAY"-for the benefit of the "Little Gleaners' Society," at St. John's Episcopal church lecture-room, TUESDAY, November 17th, at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission, 25c.

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Opened this season a full line of Carpeta Rugs, Mats. dc., of all grades and styless of Collections, Lace and Damask Curtains in great variety, shades and patterns. Occ. 18-3m.

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WE ARE OFFERING FINE SETS OF FURNITURE on which we received premiums at the Fair at regreatly reduced prices. We have in store a very large stock of FINE GOODS. Examine our large stock, and the prices shall please. S. W. HARWOOD & SON, no 6-5t. no 6-6t

CALL AT No. 20 GOVERNOR a nice assortment of FURNITURE of new fall styles which will be sold at reduced prices. I buy for cash only, which enables me to sell greater bargains. Look through other houses and then examine mine to satisfy yourselves, Terms made casy, no 1-tPe 27 No. 20 Governor street.

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is useful to doctor and patient. When diffused in the apartment it disinfects the attendants as well as the sick. In nearly every instance in which it has been used in this city it has prevented the spread of contagious disease, especially diphtheria and scarlet-fever, beyond the sick room.

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